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CENTRAL BANK ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN DEBT

PY040014 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Feb (TELAM) -- The Central Bank officially announced today that, according to its books, the country's foreign debt totalled $38,736,000,000 on 31 December 1982. The Central Bank reports that the foreign debt totalled $36,598,000,000 on 30 June 1982 and that it increased by $2,138,000,000 during the second half of 1982. The Central Bank estimates that the foreign debt figure will increase by $1.04 billion this year, which means that the foreign debt will total $39,776,000,000 on 31 December 1983.

In keeping with the foreign debt refinancing plan, no amortizations will be made this year on the amount of $39,776,000,000. The foreign debt will be amortized in the following way: 24 percent of the total amount $9,523,000,000) will fall due in 1984, 10 percent ($3,884,000,000) in 1985, 19 percent ($7,665,000,000) in 1986 and the remaining 47 percent ($18,714,000,000) in 1987.

Communique

Following is Central Bank Communique No 3,357 on the debt:

The foreign debt statistics that the Central Bank has been keeping and publishing for the past years include financial or commercial liabilities with or without maturity dates incurred by public entities or private firms resident in the country, which are to be met through deferred payments. As of June 1982, and as a result of the restrictions imposed on payments of foreign obligations, the foreign debt statistics also include, in a separate account, the delays in making such payments. This account includes deferred payments that were not made before their maturity date, as well as other cash payments for services, related expenses and other obligations which have not yet been authorized through the exchange market because of the exchange restrictions in force.

The debtor is obliged to register all deferred payment obligations resulting from incoming currency through the local exchange market (mainly loans) in the foreign obligations book kept by the Central Bank (see appendix). Deferred obligations for imports accompanied by bill of shipment consigned to Argentina have to be registered also. As well, other obligations stemming from operations not transacted through the local foreign exchange market, but which are related to loans or financing obtained abroad by Argentine residents for the purpose of making payments abroad which should have originally been made with foreign exchange bought on the local market must be registered. In practice, this is just the substitution of one foreign creditor for another foreign creditor.

As indicated, as of July 1982, the statistics of the foreign debt registered at the Central Bank include, as a separate entry, the amounts of payments in arrears. This does not imply a duplication because the obligations with a definite maturity date are removed from the records upon their cancellation, and obligations in arrears are removed only when debtors file applications to update payments.

The compilation of precise data on unpaid obligations did not prove easy at the beginning, especially in May 1982 when the Central Bank tightened restrictions on all foreign payments through the local exchange market. Because of those restrictions, all payments abroad -- whether automatic or not, whether related to deferred or cash payment or not -- were delayed, thus causing an increase in overdue entries on record.

The records, however, have not always reflected the real volume of overdue and unpaid obligations, because although current payments subject to prior authorization were and are known with certainty, Form 4008 Authorization Requests for Payments on Deferred Payment Debts in Arrears were not in all cases filed with the Central Bank by debtors.

The initial difficulties are gradually being solved, because the Central Bank has requested those who have deferred payment obligations to sumbit Form 4008 applications stating the amount of their payments in arrears so that the bank may authorize payments to bring those obligations up to date. On the other hand, public agencies are continuing to submit applications for the extension of deadlines for payments corresponding to operations which were not reported to the Central Bank at the proper time. This process has not yet been completed, and so in due time, and if deemed proper, the registered foreign debt figures published will be adjusted accordingly.

It should also be noted that, since the statistics prior to June 1982 did not include delays in payment of overdue debts, but only delays in deferred payment debts, while the post-June 1982 statistics include delays in both types of debt as well as delays in all other current payments, the total amount of the foreign debt increased, and what is more important, there was a conceptual change in its structure: Before June the record included only deferred payments coming due, and after June it also included current payments in arrears.

Variations in 1982

Note in accompanying Table 1 that the foreign debt total increase between June and December 1982 was $2,138,000,000, of which the largest portion, $1,564,000,000, represents the public sector financial debt stemming mostly (1,115,000,000) from floating bonds on the foreign market to pay for imports and meet other obligations, in accordance with regulations then in force. As for the private sector, the increase ($243 million) was due to the increase in the financial debt while the commercial debt decreased slightly due to a decline in imports.

The overdue payments of the private sector, which as of 30 June 1983 amounted to $1,573,000,000, dropped to $656 million by the end of 1982, mainly due to payment authorizations granted, while overdue payments of the public sector (chiefly interest) grew by $1,427,000,000 due to the nonservicing of the official debt during that period.

Therefore, it can be stated that the growth in foreign debt during the second half of 1982 did not stem from new credit operations contracted abroad by the public sector, but from the delay in current payments (imports, interest servicing, etc), and the floating of bonds abroad which, as stated previously, were used to pay dividends, royalties, imports and other obligations.

Profile of Registered Foreign Debt Maturity

Considering, as is proper, overdue payments as obligations for immediate payment, 49 percent of the foreign debt registered by the end of 1982 falls due in 1983. In the following years, payments are considerably reduced: 10 percent in 1984, 8 percent in 1985 and 1986 and 25 percent from 1987 on (Table 2):

In order to cover our balance-of-payments deficit to make bearable the heavy burden of servicing the foreign debt principal in 1983 and to update overdue payments as soon as possible, the national government, through the Central Bank, has initiated a series of financial operations that are about to be concluded, and that represent the mobilization of large amounts of foreign currency resources.

These operations are:

A) Short-term credits (bridge loans for $1.1 billion, and BIS [Bank for International Settlements] loans for $500 million), which are being transferred to the Central Bank during the first months of this year and that, for the most part ($1.2 billion), will have to be repaid before the end of this year.

B) Operations with the IMF maturing in 3 to 5 years from the date of each disbursement, and with foreign banks maturing in 5 years with a 3-year grace period. These operations will altogether bring in about $3.4 billion in 1983, and $330 million in the first quarter of 1984.

C) Consolidation and rescheduling of public sector debts and state-guaranteed private sector debts with the international banking system that represent overdue amortizations for 1982 and those falling due up to 31 December 1983, amounting to $6 billion. These debts will be refinanced over a 7-year period, with a 3-year grace period.

D) The national government will issue nominal bonds to foreign lenders of foreign currency, hedged by the Central Bank, to individuals whose obligations fell due as of November 1982. These bonds are estimated at about $4.6 billion altogether, and will have a 5-year maturity date with a 3-year grace period.

E) The government will do the same with swaps amounting to about $1.4 billion. In this case the bonds will mature in a shorter period than the bonds in D).

In cases D) and E), the government does not exempt individuals from their original debts, which must be fully paid in equivalent pesos on the date the bonds are issued.

The refinancing operations to prop up the balance of payments that are briefly described above will substantially modify the maturity profile of the registered foreign debt, as shown in the accompanying Table 2.

Effect of Refinancing on the Amount of the Registered Foreign Debt

The overall effect of the above-mentioned operations on the 1983 registered foreign debt (including new Central Bank obligations with foreign banks and the IMF) will be to increase it by $1.04 billion over the 31 December 1982 figure, as can be seen in Table 1.

Setting aside [figure indistinct] in arrears, public sector obligations will grow by $8.8 billion, while the private sector's will decrease by $5 billion. Total overdue obligations will be reduced by $2.76 billion.

It should be clearly understood that this estimate of the possible growth of the 1983 registered foreign debt is based on the assumption that no more foreign credit operations will be contracted by the public or private sector during 1983, that overdue payments are fully cancelled, and that payments are not allowed to fall behind during this year.

Method for Foreign Debt Registration at the Central Bank

Since 1972 the Central Bank has continuously kept records of foreign obligations actually contracted by the public and private sectors. This recordkeeping was implemented through circular R.C. RRU DEO 7-11-72 [as received] for effective obligations of the public sector up to a 180-day period, and of the private sector for (?any) period of time, making it mandatory to report foreign commitments outstanding on 31 October 1972, as well as any new obligation or modifications in the terms of previous commitments made after that date.

For the statistical computation of public sector obligations for periods of more than 180 days, a system requiring the recording of foreign obligations as soon as the Central Bank granted authorization to contract them was established. Under this system the authorized obligation figured into the statistics for the debt total whether the authorization was actually used or not, without waiting for the credit to become effective.

Beginning in 1975, records were regularly kept of effective public sector debt for more than 180 days on the basis of information requested from public enterprises on the effective use of authorizations granted.

In October 1978, a permanent and obligatory recordkeeping system was implemented for all public sector contracted foreign obligations for more than $5,000 or their equivalent in other currencies (circular R.C. No VIILN) by making it mandatory to report to the central bank all foreign commitments not yet reported, whatever their maturity dates, including any new commitment or modification of the terms of existing commitments.

Furthermore, through circular R.C. 791 of 18 October 1978, the private sector was exempted from the requirement to report foreign obligations under $5,000.

The modifications introduced in 1978 made significant improvements in registering at the Central Bank of public sector foreign obligations. However, since the methodology adopted in October 1978 differs from the previous one, limitations exist for comparing post 31 December 1978 data with those gathered before that date.

The country's foreign debt total is computed on the basis of information provided by debtors for purely statistical purposes. Therefore its computation does not have bookkeeping value. The purpose of gathering such date is to furnish the Central Bank with information necessary for keeping statistics and making macroeconomic analyses.

NAVY NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN OPERATION WITH U.S.

PY072227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Mar (TELAM) -- According to official information released late this afternoon the Argentine Navy will not participate in the XXIV Operation Unitas scheduled for this year. The following official communique was released at the Libertad building, headquarters of the Navy:

"The commander in chief of the Navy reports that his office has conveyed the decision not to participate in the XXVI Operation Unitas scheduled for this year to the chief of Naval Operations of the U.S. Navy."

UK OPPOSITION TO FALKLANDS BURIAL VISITS REJECTED

Defense Minister on British Ban

PY080022 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1837 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 5 Mar (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot has stated that "we have made sure that those who died on the Malvinas received an honorable burial by enforcing international rules and regulations and through the help of the Red Cross."

He emphasized that England is doing its best to gain some advantage this time, using the dead and the feelings of their relatives to demand the cessation of hostilities before allowing the solomn visit [of the relatives] to take place as is being requested.

Group Confirms Decision To Visit

PY072252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1647 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Mar (NA) -- The Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland confirmed today its decision to have relatives of Argentine soldiers killed in the various battles on the Malvinas travel to the islands to visit the graves, despite British opposition. "No one will prevent the trip of relatives of our soldiers killed on the islands," the head of the center, Osvaldo Destefanis, stated.

Destefanis harshly criticized the British Government for openly opposing the trip of relatives of those who died in action and termed the British positon "base." In a press conference granted at noon today, Destefanis said that the group's motives "are strictly humanitarian." He added that the contingent of persons who are trying to make the trip will be made up exclusively of civilians and relatives of Argentine soldiers buried on the Malvinas Islands. According to official figures, there are 221 soldiers buried there, 106 of whom were identified. All of them are buried at Port Darwin cemetery.

"This point," he stated, "has great importance in showing the obvious British hypocrisy of recognizing the humanitarian rights of relatives of British soldiers and not of relatives of Argentine soldiers." Destefanis condemned "the baseness of Margaret Thatcher's government, which claims to be a civilized government, in trying to take advantage of the grief of hundreds of parents, widows and children to achieve a political objective, such as that of forcing the Argentine Government to sign an agreement ending hostilities."

Destefanis warned that if Britain persists in its position, "it could inflame opinion against British residents in our country" and that the British Government should consider the exemplary behavior of Argentines during the armed confrontation toward British authorities and residents in our country.

Destefanis said that "if England persists in this position, the trip will be made anyhow, and reporters will travel along to record graphically for the world Margaret Thatcher's inhuman whim." "We are backed by the force of law, while they are backed by force alone," he concluded.

PCA MEETS REQUIREMENTS TO REQUEST RECOGNITION

PY072343 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] The Federal Capital Committee of the Argentine Communist Party [PCA] has reported that it has handed over 10,726 party member registration cards to the Electoral Court of the federal capital. The PCA also reported that it has asked Federal Judge Eduardo E. Marquardt to arrange the meeting provided for by the law with the PCA attorneys so they can request recognition of the party. The PCA believes that the judge will not take too long in making his decision, now that the party has met the requirements of the law.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH U.S. SUPPORTED

PY072301 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Mar 83 p 21

[Text] Brasilia -- Dario Gomes, chairman of Nuclebras, yesterday said that Brazil-U.S. cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, which has been proposed by President Ronald Reagan, is bound to reactivate technological and scientific research in Brazil. Dario Gomez said that he does not believe there are U.S. pressures to force Brazil to sign International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. According to the chairman of Nuclebras, bilateral cooperation will follow the pattern of cooperation accords that Brazil has signed with other nations, a pattern that includes training of technicians and nuclear research.

After meeting with Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday morning and talking with him about the nation's energy needs, Dario Gomes said that "in 4 or 5 years we will begin to feel the problems of an energy shortage in this country." He explained that the reason for this will be the programs of the Mines and Energy Ministry aimed at replacing fuel oil with electric energy in industry. Yet another cause would be the special rates which the ministry will give to industries which are willing to join its program to reduce consumption of imported energy sources. Dario Gomes also said that he is not concerned over the second reloading of Angra I because the Brazilian nuclear program has been slowed down. No date has been set for the reloading of the powerplant so far.

ITAMARATY SPOKESMAN ON TRADE TALKS WITH POLAND

PY050248 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Mar 83 p 6

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas yesterday said that negotiations on Poland's $1.6 billion debt to Brazil will be resumed 15 days from now either in Brasilia or Warsaw (this has not yet been decided). Pericas said that Polish Foreign Affairs Vice Minister (Andrej Dorocz) left the country yesterday after 2 weeks of negotiations without having reached any decision on payment of the debt. He added that the next round of talks could be attended by other Polish negotiators. None of the proposals was accepted by the two countries. We are back to square one, Pericas said.

Brazil did not accept Poland's conditions to sell its oil and Poland did not want to advance part of its debt in dollars, as the Brazilians wanted. According to Pericas, Brazilian exports to Poland -- Brazil's second largest market in Eastern Europe -- will not be suspended. Sales of Brazilian manufactured products to Poland dropped by 66.8 percent in 1982. In 1981 Brazilian exports to Poland totalled $464 million, while in 1982 they totalled only $161 million.

The Itamaraty spokesman also reported that negotiations on Poland's Antarctic Arctowski base were not part of the debt talks but were held in parallel meetings with the Brazilian Navy. In Rio de Janeiro, Navy Minister Admiral Maximiano da Fonseca said, after presiding over the initiation of activities at the maritime court, that "there must be some confusion in the reports" since he claimed to be only authorized to negotiate the purchase of a research ship, "not a Polish base in the Antarctic." He said: It would obviously be much easier, cheaper and logical if we could get a base which is ready to use. Yet it is not true that I am authorized to conduct this negotiation. There must be some confusion. I am authorized to negotiate for a ship, not a base. This issue must be dealt with by the two governments, not by the Navy.

U.S. MANAGER OF TEXAS PETROLEUM KIDNAPPED 7 MAR

PA071510 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1440 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Bogota, 7 Mar (EFE) -- North American Kenneth Bishop, manager of the U.S. Texas Petroleum Company in Colombia, was kidnapped this morning in Bogota. According to the police, the oil firm executive was captured by a group of unidentified persons while en route from his home to his office in northern Bogota. The military authorities have begun a vast security operation in an effort to establish Bishop's whereabouts.

Bodyguards Killed

PA071853 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1758 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Bogota, 7 Mar (EFE) -- Kenneth Bishop, an executive of the Texas Petroleum Company in Colombia, was kidnapped today in Bogota while his two bodyguards were killed in the incident, the local police have reported. Those killed are Carlos Sail Cayon, a retired Army sergeant, and Miguel Cubillos. They were accompanying the manager of the oil exploration firm at the time of the kidnapping.

A military spokesman told EFE that the incident occurred at the corner of 134th Street, 7th Avenue, where Bishop, a U.S. citizen, was abducted by three men and one woman. The executive was traveling to his office by car. He was followed by two of his bodyguards when the criminals suddenly intercepted the vehicle in which Bishop was traveling and shot the two bodyguards. Police and army patrols are controlling the Bogota's main arteries in an effort to prevent the criminals from taking the U.S. executive out of the city.

20 M-19 URBAN GUERRILLAS REQUEST AMNESTY

PA050209 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Bogota -- No less than 20 M-19 [19 April Movement] urban guerrillas this afternoon decided to request amnesty, after occupying the offices of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute. The peaceful takeover of the offices took place around 1745, and the guerrillas surrendered 15 minutes later, when they were completely surrounded by the National Police. It has been officially reported that the guerrillas are now speaking with the National Police high command, to establish the conditions for their surrender [sentence as heard].

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Bogota -- The government has appointed new ambassadores to France, Portugal and the Netherlands. They are Diego Uribe Vargas, (Dario Marin Vanegas) and Miguel Escobar Mendez, respectively. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Mar 83 PA]

CONTRACT WITH SOVIET FIRM -- Bogota, 26 Jan -- The Colombian State Council has approved a contract with a Soviet firm for the installation of two electric power plants. The contract between the Electric Corporation of the Atlantic Coast (Corelca) and the Soviet firm Vsesoyuznoye Obyedineniye Energomashinexport (EME) is for the design, manufacture, testing, supply and transportation of equipment, advice during the installation and for the operation and the granting of credit for the hydroelectric power plans of Alto Sinu, in northern Colombia. The project will produce 1,200,000 kilowatts. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 26 Jan 83 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

PY072327 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpts] President Fernando Belaunde Hau praised the visit Pope John Paul II is making to Central America. The president said yesterday that he hopes the pope's visit through Central America will inspire Central Americans to return to the path of national and subregional friendship.

The president also said that the South American countries are burdened by a large foreign debt and that they are holding conversations aimed at seeking the economic recovery of the continent.

The chief of state also confirmed that our country is not refinancing its foreign debt, that it is fulfilling its obligations abroad. [Begin Belaunde recording] Peru is not actually refinancing [its debt], Peru is confirming its desire to fulfill its obligations. Obviously by confirming this desire, Peru's creditworthiness increases and it becomes possible to obtain greater resources to carry out Peru's plans. Therefore, this is not actually an effort to refinance, it is rather a confirmation that Peru is going to fulfill its obligations.

Regarding another aspect, there are various projects of collective, pluralist and continental nature which the Latin American economic system, Sela, the economic commission for Latin America, ECLA, and other organizations can study to achieve the economic recovery of the continent. In this regard, I have received a very important letter from Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado, a letter I have already answered, in which he proposes that the negotiations be improved and intensified. Naturally, I answered the letter affirmatively since Peru, through former Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella, proposed a similar project at the United Nations about 3 months ago. [end recording]

MINISTER SAYS CENTROMIN WORKERS LIFT STRIKE

PY071306 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Lima, 5 Mar (AFP) -- Peruvian Labor Minister Alfonso Grados announced here today that the strike that 15,000 Centromin [Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise] workers have been carrying out since 15 February has finally been resolved.

Resolutions that were released today by that ministry provide for an improvement in the wage readjustments that the enterprise and the unions had agreed upon.

Approximately six miners, who, with their wives and children, have been in Lima for 1 week, will be taken back to their work centers as of tomorrow, it was reported.

NAVY CAPTURES INTRUDING ECUADOREAN FISHING BOAT

PY041843 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Lima, 4 Mar (AFP) -- It was reported today in Lima that the Ecuadorean fishing boat Chelita II was captured yesterday by the Peruvian Navy when it was operating in Peruvian jurisdictional waters off the coast of Tumbes Department. The ship was taken to the port of Zorritos for the proper investigations, and it is believed that it will be released today. The name of its captain and the number of its crew are not known.

NATIONAL PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION 5 MARCH

Executive Board To Be Chosen

PY041943 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The National Party, PN, will hold a convention tomorrow just before the election for the PN Executive Board. The meeting will be held in the Platense Club to discuss resignations, appointments and other matters.

The Herrerista National Action Groups and the Herrerista Coordinating Board will hold a meeting tonight to discuss various aspects of the actions to be taken after the elections.

Statement Issued

PY080000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1341 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Mar (AFP) -- The Blanco Party convention last night chose the members of the party's Executive Council and issued a statement, which was published today, calling for the strengthening of freedom without abuses and without threats as a condition for beginning a dialogue with the Armed Forces.

The statement, which also criticized the government's decision to confirm the warrant for the arrest of former Senator Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, reaffirmed the party's solidarity with the former senator, "because he is the main leader of the majority of the party and even of the entire citizenry."

Ferreira Aldunate, a former candidate for the presidency of the republic, has lived in exile since the present civic-military process began in 1973.

The statement claimed that the charges leveled against Ferreira Aldunate have resulted in de facto exile, a punishment that our laws do not envision thus causing a violation of the principles of the Constitution for almost 10 years.

The statement also pointed to the fact that, just when the dialogue with the political parties was about to start, the government took this surprising main leader, a measure "whose predictable result will be to hinder and even to block the dialogue with the majority party."

Regarding its participation in the dialogue with the Armed Forces, the party demanded the strengthening of freedom and respect, without abuses and without threats.

The statement, which was approved unanimously, indicated that the different social classes -- parties, unions and social organizations -- must be allowed to manifest their ideas, because only in that way will it be possible to undertake the great common task of leading the country toward a future of freedom, peace, harmony and justice.

The party's newly elected 15-member Executive Council, headed by Professor Juan Pivel Devoto, is made up of 9 delegates of the groups that support Ferreira Aldunate and of one delegate of each of the other factions that participated in the internal elections held in November 1982.

The Blanco and Colorado parties are the majority political forces that will participate along with the Civic Union (Catholic), a minority party, in the presidential elections to be held in November 1984.

Party Differences Surface

PY080002 Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Mar (AFP) -- A serious confrontation, which was about to deeply divide the National Party (or Blanco Party), was caused by one of the convention members when he proposed a dialogue with the Democratic Convergence Movement, which is active abroad and is made up of several Uruguayan exile groups.

Fernando Oliu, a politician from the party's most intransigent opposition sector, the movement for the fatherland -- which is led by the exiled former presidential candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate -- proposed close contacts with the Democratic Convergence of Juan Ferreira, Wilson Ferreira's son.

This unleashed a strong reaction from less radical sectors of the party, who feel that ideologies which could undermine its traditional and nationalist principles could infiltrate the party under the facade of the Democratic Convergence. This caused a serious incident during which two convention members got into a fist fight.

The division of the party was prevented, at least for the moment, when a proposal to submit the subject to a decision of the board elected early Sunday morning was approved by the majority.

During the election of the board, the convention conditioned it participation in the political dialogue with the Armed Forces seeking the return to the state of law on securing a climate of freedom and respect, without abuses or threats.

The convention also approved a motion of solidarity with Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, exiled in London, but who, according to some reports, maintained contacts with members of his party in Brazil.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON POPE'S VISIT

PA070020 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Interview with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena at the presidential residence, during the visit by Pope John Paul II -- live]

[Text] [Question] Doctor [Chavez Mena], could you tell us how you interpret this very important event in our country, and especially how the people have responded to it.

[Answer] Thank you for this opportunity to address the Salvadoran people, and I wish to tell you that I feel very thrilled and very proud of the Salvadoran people. Each day I feel more proud of being a Salvadoran. The people have given a demonstration of civility. They have demonstrated high standards and dignity. Their attitude has been exemplary, and their behavior has been impressive. You were able to see their response in the streets. They were calm and serious. We have no incident to regret. The mass was very impressive. The program went as planned. I therefore feel very happy, and I congratulate all Salvadorans for their exemplary behavior. This event reminds me of the exemplary attitude displayed by the Salvadoran people on 28 March. This is another demonstration that the people want peace and are searching for democracy and peace.

[Question] Doctor, thank you for your impressions. Our people have demonstrated their feelings. We would now like to ask you about the meeting between his holiness and the president.

[Answer] Of course, with pleasure. In a few minutes, President Alvaro Magana will meet privately with his holiness. I am sure that positive fruits will come from this meeting, positive for the development of the activities being pursued for peace in this country. I would like to add that I will also have the pleasure of speaking at length with his excellency Cardinal Casaroli, Vatican minister of state. From talks that I have had in the past with his holiness and with Cardinal Casaroli in Rome, I know that they are well informed and closely follow the Salvadoran situation. Therefore, I am sure that circumstances that will benefit a people as worthy as the Salvadoran people will come from this meeting. I am very sure that the pope will leave this country very satisfied with the extraordinary, warm and spontaneous attitude demonstrated by the people today.

[Question] Thank you, Doctor, for your statement. We also hope to learn, through you, of the effects that this meeting will have in favor of peace in our country. We would also like to ask if you have a message for our listeners.

[Answer] Only to greet and congratulate the Salvadoran people. There is also something I said this morning that I wish to reiterate; the unfriendly manner in which the pope was met in Nicaragua is regrettable. He was met with attitudes that are not in accordance with the dignity he possesses. It greatly contrasts with the way that he is being greeted here, where the people freely go to embrace him. But in Nicaragua the people are manipulated to counteract the people's spontaneous attitude. This is a reflection of radical stands in favor of atheist and radical currents that don't benefit or lead to peace in Central America and don't benefit the democratic process of the region.

HAVANA REPORTS ON POPE'S VISIT, ARRIVAL STATEMENT

PA071939 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Upon arrival in El Salvador, Pope John Paul II expressed his hope that all the people may have the opportunity to cooperate in a climate of true democracy. He said that Central American country is always present in his peace messages and that with his presence there, he wants to demonstrate that he shares the nation's pain.

The pope's visit to El Salvador takes place at a time when the Salvadoran regime has caused more than 40,000 dead and has forced more than 500,000 people into exile. The pope was greeted at San Salvador's airport by important officials of the Salvadoran regime and the Catholic Church.

Fathers Miguel Angel Ventura and Rogelio Ponseele have sent an open letter to the pope asking him to speak clearly about the interventionist policy of the United States in El Salvador. These priests also urged the pope to intercede so that the Salvadoran regime ends its persecution of the church and its killing of priests, lay people, catechists and Christians through the army and the paramilitary bands.

John Paul II concludes his visit to El Salvador today. He plans to go to Guatemala this evening. A Guatemalan bishop who asked not to be identified has charged that in his country the repression has been extended to Catholic priests, many of which have either been murdered or forced to leave the country because their lives were in danger. Together with approximately 50 other Central American bishops, this bishop participated in San Jose in a meeting with the pope.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Heavy Fighting in Morazan

PA071921 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] On Sunday, 6 March, the dictatorship's forces again tried to advance toward our positions, engaging in heavy fighting with our forces. During these clashes, several Air Force planes appeared over Morazan Department. They heavily bombed our positions in Osicala and in the areas near Delicias de Concepcion. Enemy artillery heavily shelled the positions in Osicala and Delicias de Concepcion all day. Our forces have inflicted a large number of casualties on the enemy.

We urge our people to remain attentive to Radio Venceremos because in our next casts we will provide specific details of the fighting currently taking place in Morazan.

Bulletin on 3 Mar Action

PA080120 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Mar 83

[War bulletin issued by Commanders (Dimas Rodriguez) and (Jesus) in Chalatenango Department; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 3 March, vanguard units and guerrilla columns of the people's armed forces carried out a maneuver on the strategic road that links the enemy's two strategic headquarters, the one in El Paraiso, home of the 4th Infantry Brigade, and the one in Chalatenango, which is Military Detachment No 1, where the Sierpe Battalion is posted.

The maneuver consisted of launching a harassment attack against an enemy company located at (Puente) and (Desvio de Limon), and against the troops posted in the town known as (Reubicacion 1). In addition, revolutionary forces were positioned to stop and ambush the reinforcements sent in by the enemy. The attack began early on 3 March, and the peripheral trenches were wiped out. Harassment activities continued, and at 0500 the enemy deployed its forces in two directions, from east to west from Chalantenango, and from west to east from the headquarters at El Paraiso.

The Chalatenango headquarters mobilized four companies of the Sierpe Battalion, which were blocked and ambushed by our units; fighting heavily in the area between the Chalatenango stadium, (Caserio Upatoro) and (Caserio Monte Redondo). The major skirmishes took place in (Quebrada de la Joya), (Las Ertugas de Monte Redondo) and the area near the stadium.

The forces advancing from El Paraiso included three companies that were blocked and ambushed near (Rio Asancio). The enemy later sent an A-37 plane, another reconnaissance plane and two helicopters, which strafed the area and fired rockets on our positions without success.

As a result of these actions, 77 casualties were inflicted on the enemy, including 32 dead and 45 wounded. Among these were Lieutenants (Castro) and (Garcia), a sergeant and one corporal. Several (Massinger) vehicles were also damanged. The fighting lasted until 1600 on 3 March.

Once our goals were achieved, we withdrew in an orderly fasion after fighting and exhausting the Sierpe Battalion and the 4th Brigade stationed in El Paraiso. This action was directed by Commander (Dimas Rodriguez) and by Commander (Jesus), chief of the FMLN forces' general staff in Chalatenango.

FMLN Withdraws From Morazan Towns

PA080430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Seven days have passed, 7 days of combat in this Department of Morazan. They have been 7 days of victory for our people, 7 days of victories for our revolutionary army and 7 days of defeat for the dictatorship. We report to our people that on this day, 7 March, having fulfilled all the political and military objectives planned, our forces have withdrawn from the towns of Osicala and Delicias de Concepcion.

During the Heroic 2 March military campaign, our forces developed a two-stage operational plan. The first stage consisted of dislodging the enemy battalion that was spread out over El Tigre hill, Llano Alegre, El Coyol hill, Delicias de Concepcion and Osicala in Morazan Department.

The second state consisted of causing the greatest number of casualites possible and waring down the special battalions -- the Atonal and the Hunters Battalions -- concentrated in this department. Between 5 and 6 March, the enemy sustained some 130 casualties. The Hunters Battalion and the Cuscatlan Battalion alone sustained 25 dead and 30 wounded. We estimate that in 7 days of combat in Morazan Department our forces inflicted on the enemy some 350 casualties. All this in 1 week of operations. During the first stage of the Heroic 2 March campaign our forces inflicted 90 dead and dozens of wounded on the forces of the dictatorship. In the second stage the enemy sustained approximately 130 casualites, which totals approximately 350 casualites in just 1 week of operations. We have also been informed that our forces have taken approximatley 50 prisoners of war. Our side lost 6 dead and 24 wounded.

Today, 7 March, our forces, after completing the planned objectives, have withdrawn from Osicala and Delicias de Concepcion.

The number of casualties inflicted on the enemy and the number of prisoners of war taken demonstrates the incapacity of an army that is being vanquished.

The following is the list of war materiel seized from the enemy in 7 days of fighting: 153 M-16 and G-3 rifles, 4 60-mm mortars, 2 81-mm mortars, 2 M-60 machineguns, 1 HK-21 machinegun; 2 M-29 grenade launchers, several tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition of different calibers that we have not yet counted and sorted, dozens of 60-mm and 81-mm mortar rounds and a large amount of other materiel.

We inform our people that since our forces withdrew from Osicala, the enemy has been completely incapable of coordinating a return to that town during this day, 7 March. Seven days of great victories for our people have transpired. Our people are advancing, the enemy is retreating.

GUATEMALA

POPE ARRIVES FOR VISIT; SPEAKS AT AIRPORT

PA070429 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0325 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Speech by Pope John Paul II on arrival at La Aurora Airport, in Guatemala City -- live]

[Text] Mr President, episcopal brothers, dear brothers and sisters:

I, a pilgrim of faith and hopes, have arrived today at Guatemala, the country of the eternal spring, a place of special significance in Central American history.

I want to state my appreciation for the show of affection from all Guatemalans, on whose behalf you have spoken to express -- speaking for yourselves also -- a cordial welcome.

I greet all the authorities present at this airport; Cardinal Mario Casariego, archbishop of Guatemala; my brother bishops presided over by Msgr (Oscar Venaro de Fabio); the priests, consecrated persons and laymen working for the church; and the faithful.

I also greet with identical affection the members of the various ethnic groups of the country.

This nation has been in the past, and is currently, the scene of calamities that have sowed death and destruction in many homes. Today this nation continues suffering the scourge of struggles among brothers, a source of much pain.

On behalf of all the victims, I would like to ask that all the forces of good be mobilized to achieve social peace -- which is the child of justice -- and a big reconciliation of spirits.

As of this moment, I am encouraging every effort made in this direction, in line with the objectives outlined by the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference in the preparatory communique for my visit.

I ask for prayers to reach this objective, and as of this moment, I bless all the Guatemalan people, especially the sick and those suffering physical and spiritual pain.

Let the Mother of the Ascension be with you in her enlightenment. Thank you very much.

Delivers Homily

PA072202 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Pope John Paul II homily during pontifical mass at Campo de Marte in Guatemala City -- live]

[Excerpts] The revealed word you have just heard is centered in faith -- without which it is impossible to please God -- in the faith that moves mountains, that is capable of performing miracles; the faith that leads to blessings, and which is the principle of salvation. He who believes and is baptized will be saved. [applause]

This is the church you should always love, the church that with the help of its best children has so greatly contributed to your identity and liberty; [applause] the church that has been present during the glorious moments of your history, that has been and continues to be on your side in good times and bad. That has tried to reduce ignorance, projecting in the minds and hearts of its children the light of education from its schools, colleges and universities; [applause] the church that has been and continues raising its voice to condemn injustice, to denounce abuses, especially against the poor and humble. [applause] This is not done in the name of any particular ideology, but is done regardless of what group one belongs to, in the name of Jesus Christ, of his gospel, of his message of love, peace, justice, truth and liberty. [strong and prolonged applause]

However, we must remember that we can kill our brother little by little, day by day, when he is deprived of access to the things that God created for the benefit of all, and not for the benefit of only a few! Human betterment is an integral part of evangelization and faith. [applause]

My predecessor, Paul VI, in his apostolic exhortation Evangeli Nunciandi was clear in this respect. There are indeed strong ties between evangelization, human betterment, development and liberation. There are anthropological factors that must be considered, since the man to whom we are going to evangelize is not an abstract human being, but a human being that is affected by social and economic problems. There are also ties of a theological nature, since we cannot separate creation and redemption plans, and this points to specific situations of injustice that we must try to eliminate, and to justice we must restore. [applause]

There are ties that are eminently evangelical, such as charity. In effect, how can we proclaim the new commandment without promoting the true, authentic development of man through justice and pace. It is not possible to accept that evangelization work can or should forget the extremely serious matters -- causing so much commotion these days -- in relation to justice, liberation, development and world peace. If this were the case, we would be ignoring what the gospel says about love toward our brother who suffers or is in need. [applause]

I therefore urge you to use the knowledge and courage you get from faith to practice charity, especially with those who need it most, and also with the disabled, the elderly, invalids, the handicapped and occasional victims of nature's elements; and with those who can manage by themselves, always maintain relations of respect and justice.

I earnestly invite those who are leaders of the people, especially those who feel the flame of Christian faith in their hearts, to adopt efficient and urgent measures so that the mechanisms of justice can reach to the most vulnerable sectors of our society, and so that they can be the first to benefit from appropriate legal systems. [applause]

In order to avoid extremisms, and in order to consolidate an authentic peace, nothing would be better than to restore the dignity of those suffering injustice, disdain and misery. [applause]

The faith of Christ, which obliges us to love God and love man as our brother, teaches us that in looking at man we must realize the importance of his transcendental value; thus, we should work for his overall betterment, with a clear idea that we are sons of God and his church, and never forget this principle or follow ideological ideas contrary to it. [applause]

This is, in essence, what the church teaches in the social field. Christians should be oriented toward the faithful application of this doctrine, as the definite path to arrive at the solution of the many problems affecting our society. To this end, it will be necessary to teach this principle, and properly prepare those who will faithfully promote it.

In this way we will do today's man a great service, as we find the necessary stimuli to awaken consciences, to promote justice, to encourage better communication of property [as heard] and to favor a more general access to the benefits of culture, therefore creating the basis for a more peaceful coexistence. [applause]

This is something on which the church continues insisting in order to fulfill the principles of justice and equity demanded by correct reasoning both in regard to individual and social life and in regard to international life.

This opens a broad field for the generous initiative of bishops, priests, religious men and women, and for all those men and women who are looking in good faith for the dignification of man.

This principle will be an inspiration for government leaders, legislators, businessmen, merchants, industrialists, farmers and workers in order to create urgently an atmosphere of justice within Central American and Guatemalan society. [applause] In this way, age-old problems will definitely disappear and social harmony will be instituted in an atmosphere of development, which -- according to Pope Paul VI -- is the new name for peace, and is also an undeclinable condition of faith. [applause]

Deplores Executions

PA080421 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0347 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Pope John Paul II personally told Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt here today of his "deep sorrow" over the six executions that were carried out Thursday in Guatemala.

Holy See Spokesman Father Romeo Panciroli told ACAN-EFE in response to a question in this regard that the pontiff spoke about this during his brief private meeting with the Guatemalan president this morning.

The Vatican spokesman said that "the holy father told the president once more of his deep regret and sorrow as a father and universal pastor for the recent executions in this country, when his pastoral visit to the Guatemalan people was imminent." Father Panciroli added that "the pope also expressed his deep suffering over all victims of a violent death."

More on Visit

PA072337 [Editorial Report] Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish at 2200 GMT on 7 March continues live coverage of the pope's visit to Guatemala from the city of Quezaltenango, where the pope has arrived by helicopter to address an event held principally for the Indians of Guatemala.

The pope begins by saying that he was especially interested in coming here to meet these people, who are among the most needy. He says that Christ will help them overcome their difficulties, console them and support them. The pope says that the church knows the neglect and injustice suffered by the Indians, and the frequent lack of respect for their customs and traditions. He adds: "For this reason, from this place, I solemnly ask the rulers, in the name of the church, to provide legislation that will give you increasingly effective protection from abuses, that they give you the adequate environment and means for your normal development." The pope goes on to warn the gathering: "For your part, do not allow yourselves to be used as tools by ideologies that incite you to violence and death," adding that God forbids them to kill their brothers.

Finally, the pope exhorts those responsible to take care of the Indians' culture and faith, and to give them schools and sanitation without discrimination. He ends his speech and departs Quetzaltenango to return to Guatemala City.

On 8 March the pope goes to the Sacred Heart Church in Guatemala City to address the clergy of Guatemala and the other countries he is visiting.

He thanks the assembled clergy for their dedication to Christ and for their presence in the lands where they serve the church. He encourages them to cooperate with their bishops to search for better ways to invest their lives in the countries they serve. He also reminds them that "you are not officials or political leaders. [applause] You are not political leaders [applause] or officials of a temporal power." The pope further urges them "to be faithful to the gospel and to the spirit of your founders so that today, as yesterday, the members of the church may live the perfect charity with profound faith and generous dedication to the gospel activity, which is your first commitment; and never permit ideological motivations to replace your evangelical identity."

HAVANA SAYS 20 MORE PEOPLE SENTENCED TO DEATH

PA072132 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] (Cecilia Ordonez), member of the 31 January People's Front, FP-31, has affirmed that there are in Guatemala some 200 people being tried by special tribunals, and that 20 of these have already been condemned to death. Therefore, these people can be executed at any moment.

She said that those sentenced to death include (Arnoldo) and (Alfonso Pinto), (Julio) and (Estuardo Palma Lau), (Maria Luisa Escobar Hernandez) and (Rene Gabriel Pineda Granados). She added that the possession of a bible is punishable by death in the departments under military intervention, because the head of the regime -- General Rios Montt -- is a fanatic of a fundamentalist sect who confers on himself the representation of God on earth and rules the country in his name. [sentence as heard]

HONDURAS

FPR ALLEGES PLOT TO KILL POPE DURING VISIT

PA072154 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2135 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE) the Lorenzo Zelaya Popular Forces (FPR), a Honduran leftist guerrilla group, today reported the existence of a plot to murder Pope John Paul II during his visit of several hours to Tegucigalpa tomorrow. The FPR said that "the sinister plan of the counterrevolution is directed by Argentine Col Oswaldo Riveiro, a member of the general staff of the Somozist gangs in Honduran territory." They added that the FPR and other Central American guerrilla groups express "the deepest respect for Pope John Paul II's visit."

The FPR communique says that the pope's visit occurs at a historic moment characterized "by open imperialist aggression and intervention against the Central American peoples."

The document states that the United States has turned Honduras into the "gendarme" of its interests in the area, and that the Liberal Party government and the armed forces "are mere instruments in the carrying out of counterrevolutionary plans to overthrow Sandinism in Nicaragua and to prevent revolutionary victory in El Salvador and Guatemala."

The FPR says that the United States is waging a "dirty war" in Central America, and that there are 105 U.S., 30 Israeli and 12 Argentine military advisers in Honduras. It also states that the Honduran regime is repressive, and that it is a "military dictatorship" hidden behind a constitutional "shield."

HOLIDAY FOR POPE'S VISIT BEGINS 7 MARCH

PA071540 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] On Friday in Tegucigalpa, the government decided to extend the holiday to welcome Pope John Paul II. The holiday will begin at noon today for government offices.

The central government authorized the extension of the holiday it had declared in view of the pope's visit tomorrow, and decided that beginning at noon today, activities at all government offices will be suspended.

The government explained that the holiday has been extended to allow Catholics who work in government offices outside the city to travel to Tegucigalpa to greet and honor Christ's representative on earth.

In addition, the government requested that, beginning at 1500 today, the various radio stations in the country only transmit information relative to the life and activities of the pope.

The government also suggested that thousands of Hondurans who will cheer Pope John Paul Paul II on the streets greet the vicar of Christ by throwing flowers at the vehicle in which he will travel.

The government sources recalled that the pope praised the Costa Rican people saying: It is a pleasure to arrive at a country where people carry flowers instead of bullets. The source added that we, Hondurans, can measure up to the Costa Rican example.

NICARAGUA

PROFESSOR CALLS POPE'S VISIT 'DISAPPOINTING'

PA080019 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] One opinion has prevailed in the wake of the pope's visit and the events in 19 July Plaza among the people who required and demanded peace; that the pope spoke ambiguously and never even mentioned the heroes and martyrs on the border. What does (Miguel Fuentes), a priest and professor of social studies at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, think of the pope's visit?

[Begin (Fuentes) recording] Well, I feel exactly like the great majority of the Nicaraguan people; disappointed. I have the feeling that the pope visited Nicaragua only physically. The Nicaraguan people as a historical subject were not taken into consideration by the pope in either word or deed.

The pope spoke of Nicaragua as a land of volcanoes and lakes. He spoke of Nicaraguans as people of Christian faith and traditions, but all the implications of the Christian tradition, especially in recent years in Nicaragua -- the opportunity to practice the faith within the revolutionary process, which is such and important way of practicing it in Nicaragua and Latin America -- were not taken into account. as I said, in either the words or the gestures of the pope.

Above all, what hurts me most is the same thing that hurts the mothers of the youths who have given their lives, also for Christian motives, defending their revolution on the Honduran border from the acts of aggression carried out by U.S. imperialism through the former Somozist guardsmen and the Honduran Army.

Really, I also feel sad because I considered the language used by the pope in addressing the Nicaraguan people to be very high-flown, very much above the people's true ability to understand. Those were problems that are not the people's problems. Moreover, the people's expectations regarding the pope were not fulfilled. One gets the impression that the pope came from Rome with his own idea of Nicaragua and, despite the reality of the Nicaraguan people, he at no time changed his approach to things. He did not revise or correct it.

The pope is very concerned about ideological problems that appear differently from the Nicaraguan viewpoint or are resolved in a different way. That is my impression. [end recording]

The person to whom you were listening is very familiar with the church. He is familiar with popes. He is very familiar with the people's thinking. It was priest (Miguel Fuentes), a professor of social studies at the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

HONDURAN MEDIA BLACKOUT OF ORTEGA SPEECH ALLEGED

PA062109 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] The radio and television transmissions on the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Nicaragua were suddenly interrupted yesterday in Honduras while Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, delivered his welcoming speech a few minutes after his holiness' arrival.

The interruption occurred when Commander Ortega charged that from 1 January 1980 to this date 154 incursions have taken place against Nicaragua from Honduras with the support of the current U.S. Government, Honduras' brother regime.

By the time the image and sound returned to the television sets of the thousands of Hondurans, the pope had already delivered his arrival speech. This interruption in the transmission has not been officially explained, and is regarded as an effort to conceal in Honduras the charge about Somozist forces attacking Nicaragua from that country. However, nothing between heaven and earth can remain a secret.

DANIEL ORTEGA LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PA060456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Government delegation that will participate in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference scheduled to begin on Monday, left this morning for New Delhi, India, on a special Aeroflot flight.

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, heads of the large delegation. Father Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister; Alejandro Martinez, foreign trade minister; Edmundo Jarkin, minister director of the international reconstruction fund; and other government officials and experts are among the delegates. Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan foreign minister -- who is already in India participating in the preparatory phase of the event -- is also a member of the Nicaraguan delegation.

FAGOTH CITED ON ANTI-SANDINIST STRUGGLE

PA042227 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] Casting doubts on the alleged neutrality of the Honduran Government, a counter-revolutionary group that claims to represent the "Misurasata" [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity] Indians of Nicaragua has announced its decision in Tegucigalpa to fight the Sandinist Government with arms.

The group is led by the well-known anti-Sandinist leader (agent of Somoza's sinister Office of Security) Steadman Fagoth, self-styled commander of the general war staff, which includes five other persons.

The report published by the newspaper EL HERALDO of this capital alludes to an official pronouncement issued by the organization.

According to that pronouncement, the current Nicaraguan Government seeks to turn Nicaragua over to "international and atheistic communism."

The pronouncement also indicated that the Indians who will take up amrs "are in the interior of Nicaragua." Furthermore, it added that the "refugees" who are being settled in the Honduran mosquitia will not participate in such activities, unless they decide to return to their fatherland.

Fagoth has moved about freely in Honduran territory since he decided to leave Nicaragua. According to press reports, he is constantly seen in the border zone, where the existence of Somozist camps have been charged.

Honduran popular organizations affirmed recently that Fagoth receives cooperation from some army officers. The Honduran Government has repeatedly denied that armed actions are directed against the neighboring country from its territory, or that armed opposition groups exist there.

JARQUIN ANAYA'S ARREST CONFIRMED BY FLETES

PA051608 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0355 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Managua, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Agustin Jarquin Anaya, secretary general of the Nicaraguan opposition Social Christian Party (PSC), was arrested in this capital, it was learned here tonight. Police sources reported that Jarquin Anaya was arrested during an incident between some young girls and the Managua police. The opposition leader became involved in a discussion between some youths who were distributing leaflets on the pope's visit and the police. He was arrested at 1100 (1700 GMT). PSC President Adan Fletes, who confirmed Jarquin Anaya's arrest, said he is attempting to obtain his fellow party member's release.

SANDINIST COMMANDER DROWNS IN SHIPWRECK

PA061753 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Report by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry public and foreign relations section issued in Managua at 2100 on 4 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reports: 1. MIDINRA [Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform] Boat no 52, which had been sailing between San Carlos and Solentiname Archipelago, in Gran Lago de Nicaragua, near (Chichicaste) Island, sank on 2 March at about 1900. The boat had been carrying six EPS [Sandinist Peoples Army] officers on a mission connected with their post. They were headed by Guerrilla Commander Hilario Sanchez Vasquez, Brigade commander and head of the 2d Military Zone, who drowned in the shipwreck.

2. Less than an hour after the accident, the yacht "Chato Medrano" went to the aid of the shipwrecked craft, which had called for help. All the officers and crew members were rescued except for Commander Sanchez, who managed to make great efforts to rescue his companions.

3. From that very moment, surface units of the Sandinist War Navy, Border Guard troops and FAS [Sandinist Air Force] element launched an intense search and rescue operation, which did not end until Commander Sanchez's body was found floating in the area of the accident at 0800 today.

4. Commander Sanchez, a humble son of Subtiava, had a long and heroic membership in the FSLN ranks. His participation in the clandestine and organizational tasks of the people's war against the dictatorship was legendary. He was a member of the victorious command that attacked the house of (Chema Castillo) on 27 December 1974, and later joined the urban front in Masaya, becoming a veritable symbol of the people's struggle and of the resistance in Monimbo neighborhood.

5. Until his remains are laid to rest in the Monument to the Heroes of the Homeland, which will soon be built, he will be buried at the Omar Torrijos Artillery Brigade, where a few weeks ago he received his degree as a EPS brigade commander. The FSLN National Directorate and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will pay posthumous tribute to him there at a ceremony scheduled for Monday, 7 March. Prior to this, he will also received the tribute of the armed forces and of his people at the Carlos Aguero Military Training School and at the neighborhoods of Monimbo, in Masaya, and Subtiava, in Leon.

In announcing this irreparable loss in its ranks and in the ranks of the revolution, the EPS general command expresses to the relatives of Commander Sanchez, to his parents, wife and children, the grief of all its officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers. While the funeral rites are held, the flags of the homeland and of the FSLN will remain at half mast at all of the country's military installations.

CARICOM PROPOSES MINISTERIAL MEETING 18-22 APR

FL051546 Bridgetown CANA in English 1510 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 5, CANA -- The second meeting of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) information ministers has been proposed for April 18-22 in Georgetown, sources in the CARICOM Secretariat here said today.

If the dates are approved ministry officials will meet April 18-19, and a seminar on a new international information and communication order is due to be held on 20-21 April. The ministerial meeting would take place on April 22.

BERMUDA

FINANCE MINISTER CRITICIZES FORMER GOVERNOR

FL042340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Hamilton, Bermuda, March 4, CANA-REUTER -- Bermuda Finance Minister David Gibbons today accused Governor Sir Richard Posnett of grossly misleading the British Government in a letter of resignation over alleged misuse of public funds.

Mr Gibbons said he was demanding full restitution of all money he claimed had been improperly handled by the governor.

He declined to say how much was involved or how it had been misused.

Mr Gibbons was speaking in Parliament after it was announced in London that Sir Richard, 63, had resigned.

In his letter of resignation to British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, Sir Richard said the allegations of misuse of funds had never been put to him directly by the Bermudan authorities and stated that no money had been misused by him, or by any member of Government House staff.

But Mr Gibbons said there were "inaccuracies" and "grossly misleading" comments in the letter.

He said Sir Richard had been approached by the Bermuda Finance Ministry and foreign and Commonwealth officials who were sent to Bermuda at the government's request to investigate the matter.

He told Parliament: "As a result of continued investigations by my officials, more serious discrepancies were discovered which established to my satisfaction that public funds had been knowingly misused by his excellency.

"Following these investigations and reports to Government House, his excellency, just prior to his recent departure from Bermuda, made a repayment in respect of one specific transaction which my ministry considered to be a blatant misuse of public funds.

"I am insisting on complete restitution of all public funds which, after an assessment by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, may be found justly due.

"For his excellency to state that no public funds have been knowingly used at Government House is simply not in accord with the facts as I know them," Mr Gibbons said.

PLP ASKS SUPREME COURT TO DECLARE ELECTION VOID

FL041604 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] The leader of the opposition Progressive Labor Party [PLP] has asked the island's Supreme Court to declare last month's general election void because of alleged errors in voter registration procedures.

The PLP, in papers filed, also asked the court to order new elections. The PLP lost four seats to the ruling United Bermuda Party which retained its control of the House of Assembly. The PLP has blamed its defeat on low registration.

Since 1979, Bermuda has required annual registration, although no one has been prosecuted for failing to do so.

GRENADA

COARD PAINTS BRIGHT ECONOMIC FUTURE FOR COUNTRY

FL070321 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, March 6, CANA -- Grenada's economy grew in 1982 by 5.5 per cent -- one of the highest growth rates in the Western Hemisphere, Minister of Finance and Planning Bernard Coard has said.

Addressing Grenadian groups, Minister Coard attributed the growth to the "massive injections of frunds into development projects" by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), according to the Government's Information Service (GIS).

Living standards were said to have increased in 1982 with a three per cent growth in real wages, and a 14 per cent drop in unemployment. There was said to be a real increase in the family income resulting from the drop in unemployment, and a further increase in the social wage.

There was a 6.5 million dollar (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) surplus on the recurrent budget, the Inland Revenue Department having collected 74.1 million dollars in taxes, and spending 67.6 million dollars, Minister Coard said.

The PRG estimated 68.2 million would have been collected in taxes, and had budgeted to spend 68.1 million, according to Mr. Coard, who said the 6.5 million dollar surplus resulted from increased employment and company taxes mainly.

This surplus, Mr. Coard said, reflected the growth in the economy emphasising private companies experienced a good year producing 13 million dollars more in goods and services.

The growth in the amount of personal income tax collected reflected the reduction in unemployment, he said, pointing out that there had been no increase in pay as you earn (PAYE) rates.

The surplus was spent on capital projects and in repaying debts. Dealing with the question of debt repayment, he said 3.7 percent of Grenada's foreign exchange earnings was used to repay loans, this being one of the lowest debt servicing rations in the world.

The state sector made an overall net profit of 3 million dollars in 1982 and achieved 90 percent improvement on the 1981 performance.

The private sector increased its production by 10 per cent, enabling the PRG to collect 10.4 per cent more company tax than had been projected.

Last year, the Grenada Development Bank significantly increased its loans to the private sector.

Although there was a drop in export earnings from traditional crops, there was an increase in revenue from non-traditional exports, Mr. Coard reported. Traditional exports now account for 63.4 per cent of export earnings, and non-traditional exports for 36.6 per cent.

Minister Coard attributed the drop in earnings from traditional crops to the economic crisis in the capitalist countries which resulted in a fall in the prices of these commodities as well as the amount being bought.

On the positive side the country's diversification programme saw a greater volume of non-traditional goods being exported to CARICOM countries.

The PRG's capital expenditure reached 101.5 million dollars last year, 67.4 million of which came from grants and loans on favourable terms from countries such as Libya, Cuba and Canada and organisations such as the European Economic Community (EEC).

Some 9.2 million dollars more was received in loans in 1982 over 1981, a "reflection of growing confidence in the people and revolution, and the PRG's ability to manage the country," said Minister Coard.

Grenada's bill amounted to 150.9 million dollars, and export earnings to only 50 million dollars, resulting in a balance of trade deficit of 100.9 million dollars.

Minister Coard said that tourism earnings, remittances, loans and grants were used to close the gap between the import spendings and export earnings.

JAMAICA

SEAGA: PARALLEL MARKET RATE 'TOO HIGH'

FL070211 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Commercial banks were told by the prime minister yesterday that the rate at which parallel market dollars were being bought and sold was "much too high" and this was doing damage to internal production and to CARICOM trade.

A downward movement in the parallel market rate should have the effect of encouraging an accelerated inflow of dollars from persons who were holding back in the expectation of continued increases in the rate, which was already at "an artificially high level," Mr Seaga told them at a meeting.

There have been complaints that competition among the banks for parallel market currency business has had the effect of further depressing the value of the Jamaican dollar.

A news release from the office of the prime minister gave details of the meeting as follows:

"Prime Minister Edward Seaga met today with managing directors of all the commercial banks to discuss operations on the parallel market.

"The prime minister pointed out that the rate at which parallel market dollars are being bought and sold was much too high, resulting in damage to internal production and to CARICOM trade. This, he said, could be determined by the fact that the banks were only able to sell 50 per cent of the dollars which they have purchased so far, because of the high rate of exchange at which the purchases were made.

"Although the bankers indicated that the rate had been coming down during the past week, the prime minister said that the decline was not significant enough to make a difference to the perception of the public. The banks needed to examine their strategies in order to bring the rates down to a level more consistent with market supply and demand.

"Furthermore, a downward movement in the parallel market rate should have the effect of encouraging an accelerated inflow of dollars from persons who were holding back in the expectation of continued increases in the rate, which was already at an artificially high level, the prime minister said.

"The prime minister also called on the banks to expand their banking services so as to reduce the long periods of waiting in line and other inconveniences now being experienced by visitors wishing to change their dollars.

"To facilitate expansion of banking services in the airports, the minister of public utilities has been requested to establish additional exchange booths. In addition, the Bank of Jamaica is to invite applications from all banks for the establishment of branches in the major hotels, the prime minister advised. Certain banks indicated that they are putting in mobile units to serve small hotels in the resort areas.

"It was essential, the prime minister stressed, that there be an improvement in the facilities for visitors to convert their foreign exchange so that frustration did not lead them to succumb to hustlers operating within the precincts of the banks and airports."

SHEARER STRESSES SUPPORT FOR URGENT IMF MEETING

FL042005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1631 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Mar 4, CANA -- Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer has underlined Jamaica's strong support for a call by Western Hemisphere members of the Commonwealth for an urgent meeting of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to find ways to come to grips with the world economic crisis.

Mr Shearer, addressing the annual dinner here for the diplomatic corps, last night said the world's economic problems, with its harshest effects on developing countries, needed concerted and urgent action.

"It is this sense of urgency that caused the heads of governments of the Commonwealth Western Hemisphere countries in Saint Lucia last week to call for an emergency meeting of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund to examine and come to grips with the present international economic crisis," the foreign minister said.

"They took the view that the situation cannot be allowed to wait until the scheduled September meeting. It is our hope that this call will be heeded, because we believe that it is only at that level that the coherent kind of action that is necessary can be taken," he added.

All their countries had a vested interest in this approach," Mr Shearer told the diplomats.

Foreign Minister Shearer said that for many years there had been talk of the interdependence of nations, but it evidently sounded like rhetoric and was treated by many as such. "But the current global recession has shown harshly, and in a manner that the rhetoric could not, that we are all indeed interdependent and that we cannot -- even the strongest among us -- resolve the problem on our own individually," Mr Shearer added.

SEAGA HOPEFUL ABOUT NONALIGNED SUMMIT RESULTS

FL041850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 4, CANA -- Jamaica is hoping that practical ideas to solve the world economic problems will emerge from next week's Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi, Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said. "I am hoping for some practical ideas of solving the present economic problems which seem to be the most pressing problem at this time and which has to be dealt with," the Jamaican leader said shortly before leaving here last evening for the conference.

The leaders of the Non-aligned Movement are meeting at a time when the world economy is in its worst shape for half a century and when the economies of several member countries are on the brink of collapse. Economic and financial issues are expected to dominate the summit, which opens Monday.

Mr Seaga said "Jamaica...has always historically taken a constructive role in the movement and will continue to support all progressive initiatives taken by the movement. "I am anticipating that a number of these will emerge at the conference."

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY SIGNED

FL042245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 4, CANA -- Norway is this year setting aside 1.3 million dollars U.S., half of the 1982 allocation, for the financing of development projects in which it is involved here under the Norway/Jamaica Cooperation Agreement, officials from both countries have announced. The agreement for the money was signed here yesterday between Jamaica's foreign affairs and foreign trade minister, Hugh Shearer, and Norway's minister of trade and shipping, Arne Skauge, following the fifth meeting in Kingston of their joint commission.

At the start of the joint commission meeting Minister Skauge had told the Jamaicans that his country's economy was in problems and that Oslo would be cutting back direct assistance and would seek to promote greater private sector cooperation and increased trade between the two countries. The money allocated for 1983 will be spent on the Maritime Training Institute which Norway helped to establish here. The continued provision of technicians from the Norwegian Cement Company, Norsem, to Jamaica's state-owned Caribbean Cement Company and for training for port officials and the upgrading of navigational aids. Additionally, the Norwegians have to give consideration to financing a fourth seismic survey for on-shore oil exploration here.

Officials here say that the joint commission made no concrete proposals for expanding trade or investment, but sources in the national planning agency said that Norsem has expressed interest in entering a joint-venture arrangement with the local cement company. Norsem is the largest supplier of cement to the U.S. east coast, the sources noted, and its assistance in production and marketing could be valuable to the Caribbean Cement Company that is this year starting a project to double its capacity which in a few years would ensure it of a surplus for export. The other major Norwegian investment here is a joint venture company in fish processing.

In trade, Norway provided Jamaica with loans to purchase two tugs from Oslo and Jamaica imports a number of products from the European country. Norway's major purchase is alumina, but that has declined because of the downturn in the aluminium industry.

MONTSERRAT

OSBORNE 'IN NO HURRY' FOR INDEPENDENCE

FL042255 Bridgetown CANA in English 2101 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, March 4, CANA -- Montserrat chief minister, John Osborne, returned to power for another five year term in last week's general elections here, says his government has no intention of thrusting independence on the 39-square-mile Caribbean island.

Speaking during Thursday's formal swearing in of a new legislature for the British colony, Osborne said government's first priority was economic advancement and the infrastructure which would bring it about. "We are in absolutely no hurry to thrust independence on this country," he said, "I am neither anxious for the agonies nor the glory if there be any."

Osborne's People's Liberation Movement won five of the seven parliamentary seats during the February 24 elections to secure its second term of office. He said that there would be no change in his administration's economic or constitutional policies. "We shall continue to nurture stable government, a friendly atmosphere and a fertile economic climate," he said. "We shall also continue our policy of free enterprise and to protect and guarantee freedom and justice to all regardless of race, religion or nationality."

Calling for unity within the legislative council, and for Monterratians to work together for the island's success, the chief minister said: "The hour demands hard and intelligent work, not only from politicians, but from civil servants, the private sector and the working population."

Now that there as a formal opposition in the legislature (in the previous session, the PLM had held all seven seats), Osborne said the government would welcome valid criticisms "especially if it is clear that the purpose is to advance the cause of the people."

Opposition leader, Austin Bramble, gave the assurance that his Progressive Democratic Party, which holds the other two seats, had no hostility toward the government. "We have come with a very resolute determination to make constructive constributions to the business of the House," he said. He added that they were determined by their presence to ensure that "the performance of the House and the service it renders to the community will be improved." He urged the government in the preparation of the 1983 budget to give special attention to the development of agriculture, education, the state of the economy and health.

Speaker of the House, Howard Fergus was re-elected (the constitution calls for a speaker from outside the membership) and assured the opposition that its voice would be heard. "But, at the same time, the government must not be unduly thwarted in its programmes. The opposition must have its say, but government must have its way," he said.

The next sitting of the legislature will be the budget session early next month.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PROBE STATE ENTERPRISES

FL071800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1729 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, March 7, CANA -- An opposition party, the Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR) has called on government to launch a high-powered commission of inquiry into all aspects and areas of expenditure of public funds in state enterprises.

The ONR's suggestion has come in the wake of a scandal here in which a former government minister, John O'Halloran, has been named as the recipient of a 3.6 million dollar (one TT dollar, 41 cents U.S.) bribe from the American construction firm Sam P Wallace Company Incorporated to help it land a 72 million dollar contract to build a racing complex.

Among the state enterprises whose financial affairs the ONR wants probed are the Trinidad and Tobago racing authority, agents for the multi-million dollar unfinished racing complex, the state-owned airline BWIA with special reference to the purchase of a DC 9 and a Tristar L 1011, the Iron and Steel Company of Trinidad and Tobago, and the oil company Tesoro Trinidad Limited.

The party also called for an investigation of the printing and sale of tickets by the Carnival Development Committee (CDC), and the awarding of contracts for the extension and resurfacing of the runaways at the Piarco and Crown Point airports.

The ONR said in a release that it was convinced that the former government minister was not the only high government official whose name had been linked in recent times with allegations of corruption.

The ONR has also called on Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers, to clear the air in public on the integrity and morality of the government.

"The ONR now demands the appointment of integrity commission as required by the republican constitution of 1976 with retroactive effect," the party stated.

DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH NETHERLANDS DENIED

FL070223 Bridgetown CANA in English 2259 GMT 5 Mar 83

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, March 5, CANA -- Suriname's decision last month to temporarily close its embassy in The Hague was taken primarily for security reasons and must not be seen as a forerunner to a speculated break in diplomatic relations between Suriname and Holland, Ambassador Henk Herrenberg has said here.

Herrenberg, who left The Hague for Paramaribo on February 15, said the move was triggered mainly by his dissatisfaction over security arrangements the Dutch authorities had enforced to protect him following recent attacks against Suriname Government representatives and property in The Hague.

"We are not considering a break in diplomatic relations with Holland at the moment. It is also a protest against Holland's attitude towards Suriname after the whole process of the revolution," the ambassador told CANA in an interview.

On his return to The Hague from a brief stay in Algiers early last month, Herrenberg said the Dutch authorities had allowed two journalists to come to him immediately after he left the aircraft even though they were fully aware of the likelihood of attacks against Suriname officials.

"Suppose they were counter revolutionary agents, acting under press cover, and they had attacked me," the ambassador declared.

Following political disturbances here last December in which 15 government opponents were shot dead by the military, the Suriname diplomat said he had received a number of death threats, his embassy had been twice occupied by demonstrating Surinamers and the Suriname counsul-general in Amsterdam had been attacked.

Relations between Paramaribo and The Hague worsened after the December killings, with the military authorities here saying the men, accused of coup conspiracy, were shot during and escape bid and the Dutch Government raising a question mark over the official version.

The Dutch Government said it felt the men were executed and in retaliation, suspended a programme of just under 100 million dollars (U.S.) in development aid to its former South American colony, a decision that has infuriated the regime of Army strongman, Lieutenant-Colonel Daysi Bouterse.

Ambassador Herrenberg accused the Dutch of "arrogance" and charged that Holland still wanted to maintain a colonial grip on Suriname, even though the two countries had ended that relationship over seven years ago. Suriname gained political independence in November 1975.

"We have to let the Dutch people know that we are not willing to go on our knees in our bilateral relations," he hold CANA. "We fell they must respect authorities."

The diplomat said he would shortly return to his base in The Hague to sound out the situation there and based on his assessment, the decision to reopen would be taken.

CUBA

ARMANDO HART DAVALOS LEAVES ITALY FOR MOSCOW

FL071912 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and culture minister, left Italy for Moscow today. Hart headed our party's delegation to the 16th National Congress of the Italian Communist Party which concluded in Milan yesterday.

GUYANA

JAGAN VIEWS CALL FOR ELECTIONS IN SURINAME

FL071755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 7 Mar 83

[TExt] Georgetown, Guyana, March 7, CANA -- Guyana's Marxist opposition leader, Dr Cheddi Jagan, has described a recent call by a Suriname group for general elections to be held in that former Dutch colony as "reactionary." The call was made by the Suriname Association for Democracy, a group including trade unionists, politicians and businessmen.

"We have to look at the call for elections very carefully," Dr Jagan said. "It sounds democratic as it is one of the means under bourgeois democracy of bringing about a people's government, But not every call for elections is a progressive one."

The Suriname Association for Democracy was set up shortly after a group of army sergeants overthrew the government of Prime Minister Henk Arron in February 1980. Elections, which were to have been held the following month, were postponed indefinitely. The association has accused the country's military rulers of taking Suriname into an alliance with Communist Cuba, Grenada and the Soviet Union.

Dr Jagan said that many of the members of the Surinamese Army faced the same problems as civilians, and the people were suffering. In such situations, a call for an election would be progressive and justified, he said.

"Unfortunately, in Suriname, the progressive forces are organisationally small and divided, largely due to ideological confusion," Dr Jagan remarked. "The masses are still influenced by the old reactionary parties and bourgeois ideas." "In such a situation, the call for elections is reactionary. We must not forget that this call for elections also comes from the CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) and the imperialists."

PAPER REPORTS NEW DEAN OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS

FL070301 Bridgetown CANA in English 1629 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 6, CANA -- Iraq's Ambassador to Guyana Jihad Karam is expected to be appointed dean of the diplomatic corps in Guyana from next month, when Cuba's Ambassador Ivan Martinez, the current dean, leaves for home at the end of six and a half years, the state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper has said.

Brazil's Ambassador to Guyana Asdrubal Pinto de Ulyssea should have replaced Mr Martinez, but the Brazilian diplomat is leaving for home shortly at the end of his tour of duty, the paper added. The Cuban ambassador has been head of the diplomatic corps for the last three years. Venezuela's Ambassador to Guyana Dr Sadio Garavini de Turno will be Mr Karams Deputy, the CHRONICLE said.